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- (g) fumaric acid;
- (h) lactose monohydrate;
- (i) povidone; and
- (j) crospovidone granulated blend.

3. A method for treating an attention deficit disorder or attention deficit with hyperactivity disorder in a patient, comprising administering to said patient a composition comprising

- (a) at least one pharmaceutically active agent that is pH 10 dependent, said pharmaceutically active agent being guanfacine or guanfacine hydrochloride;
- (b) at least one non-pH dependent sustained release agent selected from the group consisting of ethylcellulose, cellulose acetate, vinyl acetate/vinyl chloride 15 copolymer, acrylate/methacrylate copolymers, polyethylene oxide, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, carageenan, alginic acid and salts thereof, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, karaya gum, acacia gum, tragacanth gum, locust bean gum, guar gum, 20 sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, beeswax, carnauba wax, cetyl alcohol, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and stearyl alcohol; and
- (c) at least one pH dependent agent that increases the rate of release of said at least one pharmaceutically active 25 agent from a tablet dosage form at a pH in excess of 5.5;

which is given in an amount effective to treat said attention deficit disorder or attention deficit with hyperactivity disorder in said patient.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein said at least pH-dependent agent is at least one polymer that swells at a pH in excess of 5.5.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said at least one polymer that swells at a pH in excess of 5.5 is selected from acrylic acid polymers, sodium alginate, carrageenan, alginic acid, pectin, or sodium carboxymethylcellulose.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein said at least one pH-dependent agent is at least one enteric agent.

7. The method of claim 3, wherein said enteric agent is 40 select from cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl meth-

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ylcellulose phthalate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, methacrylic acid copolymers, cellulose acetate trimellitate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate, succinate, shellac, or zein.

8. A method of reducing the likelihood of side effects 5 associated with the administration of guanfacine, comprising administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of a the position comprising

- (a) at least one pharmaceutically active agent that is pH dependent, said pharmaceutically active agent being 10 guanfacine or guanfacine hydrochloride;
- (b) at least one non-pH dependent sustained release agent selected from the group consisting of ethylcellulose, cellulose acetate, vinyl acetate/vinyl chloride 15 copolymers, acrylate/methacrylate copolymers, polyethylene oxide, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, carageenan, alginic acid and salts thereof, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, karaya gum, acacia gum, tragacanth gum, locust bean gum, guar gum, 20 sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, beeswax, carnauba wax, cetyl alcohol, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and stearyl alcohol; and
- (c) at least one pH dependent agent that increases the rate of release of said at least one pharmaceutically active 25 agent from a tablet dosage form at a pH in excess of 5.5.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein said at least one pH-dependent agent is at least one polymer that swells at a pH 30 In excess of 5.5.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said at least one polymer that swells at a pH in excess of 5.5 is selected from 35 acrylic acid polymers, sodium alginate, carrageenan, alginic acid, pectin, or sodium carboxymethylcellulose.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein said at least one pH-dependent agent is at least one enteric agent.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said enteric agent is 40 select from cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, methacrylic acid copolymers, cellulose acetate trimellitate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate, succinate, shellac, or zein.

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